

which passed through his cloaths without wounding him.

His lordship then closed upon Mr. Swan, shortening the dagger, and gave him a stab in the side, under the left breast, having first changed it from one hand to the other over his shoulder (as Mr. Swan thinks); although severely wounded, he was unwilling to take his lordship's life, and desired him frequently to surrender, and endeavoured to wrest the dagger from him, and in the scuffle his lordship made many violent attempts to repeat his blow; but finding the blood running from him, and the impossibility to restrain him, he was compelled, in defence of his own life, to discharge a double barreled pistol at his lordship, and wounded him in the shoulder; he fell on the bed, but recovering himself, ran at him with the dagger, which Mr. Swan caught by the blade with one hand, and endeavoured to trip him up: Capt. Ryan, directed by the report of the pistol, ran up into the room, and found Mr. Swan bleeding, and entangled with lord Edward; Mr. Swan said to Ryan, "he has murdered me," on which Ryan threw himself upon lord Edward and Swan, and was then stabbed by his lordship. On capt. Ryan's approach, lord Edward made a strong effort, and forced the dagger from Mr. Swan, and rushing on Ryan gave him a desperate wound in the belly and several other places.

Major Sirr then came up, and seeing lord Edward entangled with Mr. Swan, made at lord Edward. The soldiers then came up, and would have instantly put his lordship to death, if they had not been restrained. Here lord Edward was surrounded and detained, and brought prisoner to the castle. Capt. Ryan was so badly wounded, he was obliged to remain in the house for some time, from whence he was removed to the house of Mr. Lawrence Tigh, of Thomas-street, where he remains dangerously ill. Mr. Swan, after depositing his prisoner in the castle, was carried to his house, having refused to have his wounds dressed until the surgeons had first attended lord Edward."

DUBLIN, May 17.

Extract of a letter from Rathfrum, (County of Wicklow.)

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that this country is likely soon to be quietly settled, as this town has been crowded these two days past with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood flocking in to take the oath of allegiance. A great number of pikes, sent in to the magistrates, were publicly exhibited in the market place this day; and some of the leaders of sedition near Arklow, Messrs. Graham, Doran and Neale, men of considerable property—some of them worth 30,000l.—have come forward and acknowledged their crimes, and their determination of giving the fullest information. The above you may rely on, as a copy of their affidavit of recantation I have read this day; it was sworn before three magistrates.

NEWBURYPORT, July 17. IMPORTANT.

By captain Buffington, arrived at Salem yesterday, 17 days from Martinique, information is brought of the arrival of a vessel there in 20 days from London, bringing the intelligence of a complete defeat of the French in an attempt to effect a descent upon England. A considerable number of troops having landed they were a cut off to a man, and eighty gun-boats having on board 16,000 men were entirely destroyed by admiral Neilson and Sir Sydney Smith. The French sailed from Brest. This account was received by a gentleman from Salem last evening.

BOSTON, July 20. BRITISH JUSTICE.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of respectability, in London, who is well acquainted with the state of American claims, dated May 12th, 1793, received by the Venetian.

"The lords commissioners of appeals have recently done considerable business, and their sentences have been partly favourable to the neutral claimants. On the fifth instant they decided on eight American causes: In seven they decreed restitution (in some with costs and damages;) and in one they ordered further proof. I hope their doings this day may be equally favourable. The Martinique cases yet continue stationary; but we hope some arrangement will soon be entered into respecting them that may tend to facilitate an adjustment.

"It is doubtful whether any claims for provision cases would now be received by the board, and it is very certain that no documents will be admissible after the tenth of February, 1799.—An act of parliament has just passed, legalizing appeals that were made out of time, and authorizing the lords to receive appeals in such cases as they might deem just and proper."

July 24.

Commodore Barry, and captain, Decatur, visited the town on Saturday last; they were received on 'Change with every mark of attention, and welcomed as the brave and patriotic defenders of our country's rights.

Yesterday sailed on a cruise, for the protection of our commerce, the frigate Constitution, commanded by captain Samuel Nicholson. This noble frigate reflects honour on all concerned in her construction. On the agent for obtaining every material of the best kind for her equipment, and for having the same manufactured in a superior manner; on the builder for the execution of the hull, in a style demonstrating our capability of building ships of war, at least equal to any of Europe. The captain is a brave and experienced commander, in whom may be reposed perfect confidence. Her lieutenants are young men

who have commanded merchant ships with approbation, and of whom fair expectations may be entertained. Her crew are, with very few exceptions, native sons of Massachusetts, many of them connected by the strongest of human ties, wives and children. Upwards of one hundred seamen have given orders in favour of their families, to draw monthly half of their pay, the public having made an arrangement for this purpose, evincive of its paternal care and encouragement of our marine. It would seem that nothing is wanting to render this ship and her crew perfect, but that experience which can only result from actual exercise at sea.

NEWPORT, July 17.

Several passengers who came in the ship Diana, captain White, which arrived here last Tuesday, do not mention any thing of the sailing of the squadron from Toulon, or of general Buonaparte being at all connected with the projected expedition. They, however, confirm the report before in circulation that a great number of mechanics and artists of different kinds, were to sail with the fleet, having with them a great quantity of the implements of their several arts. It was not precisely known at Bourdeaux, where Buonaparte was.

The late election of the new third of the two councils, has been attended with considerable confusion, and the Council of Five Hundred have annulled the election of 80 members of their body, which is nearly one half of those newly elected.

Treillard, plenipotentiary at the congress of Rastadt, and late plenipotentiary at Lille for treating with lord Malmesbury, is chosen one of the Directory in the room of Francois de Neuchateau who went out of the Directory by lot, and who is now appointed minister of the interior. The Directory now consists of Barras, Rewbell, La Reveillere Lepaux, Merlin, and Treillard. It is said that Treillard will attach himself to the party of Merlin, which has always been the most violent and sanguinary, and is now the most hostile to the interests of this country.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

Capt. Miller, of the sloop Industry, from Antigua to this port, was captured July 9 by the French privateer schooner La Brave, capt. Ven Herten, a Jerseyman—Was re-taken by the British ship of war Thorne, capt. Mowatt, from Halifax. The French took every one of his hands into the gangway, and gave them a dozen lashes each. Captain M. having been formerly acquainted with the captain of the privateer, did not undergo this punishment.

They took out the cabin windows, looking glasses, &c. stamped them under their feet, and said they wished it was JOHN ADAMS!

Mr. Samuel Jones, passenger with capt. Miller, was stripped of all he had except his money, which he had secreted; to obtain which they took him to the gangway, and told him he must fight a duel with Lahan, midshipman, or receive the lash—he chose the former, and wounded his antagonist in the left breast. The French not wishing to be troubled with wounded people, left Lahan in capt. Miller's possession, who brought him to New-York, and has treated him with that attention, which bespeaks the man of feeling.

We are informed that a number of people in and about Newburg, Ulster county, assembled the other day to take down the liberty-pole—This having excited the resentment of those who had erected it, they assembled with arms, and killed several of the opposite party.

Since writing the above, we learn that the disturbance was at Ward's bridge, about 14 miles from New-Lure; but no lives lost.

Some deluded wretches in this quarter had the audacity to burn some stamped paper—the individuals, however, do not now shew themselves.

KNOXVILLE, (Kent.) June 26.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the commissioners on the part of the United States, to meet the Cherokee Indians at Tellico, for the purpose of holding a treaty with the said Indians.—We have good reason to believe that the Indians will be punctual in their attendance. After the United States have appointed agents, and established stores for the accommodation of the Indians—in a word, after the United States have done every thing in their power for their happiness, and to bring them to a state of civilization, there is reason to hope that they will be induced to sell their titles to land which they do not occupy; nor do we expect they ever mean to occupy—that our unfortunate fellow-citizens may once more return to their desolated homes and enjoy that property which cost them so much labour, at the hazard of their lives.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

MERCANTILE INFORMATION.

DUPLICATE OF THE ORIGINAL.

Sent by the brig Mary, captain O'Brian.

New-Orleans, June 18, 1798.

I am happy in informing you, that the restrictions imposed by the Spanish government on American vessels entering this port, as such is absolutely abrogated. This abrogation, which took place since my arrival here, has been accomplished, partly in consequence of a remonstrance presented by the merchants here, to the governor of Louisiana, for that purpose, and partly, I presume from an ostensible solicitude on the part of the Spanish government, to cultivate friendship and good neighbourhood with the United States.—Vessels, therefore, can now enter this port without special permission from the government thereof, paying no other or higher duties than Spanish vessels, i. e. 6 per cent.

This concession came accompanied by another of no less importance, viz. that American vessels, hereafter, in future be allowed to carry from hence, every species of produce grown within the jurisdiction of the United States, and which may have been deposited here for sale, exempt from export duties, which heretofore was 6 per cent.

From whatever real motives, on the part of Spain, these concessions have been made they are indisputably highly advantageous to the United States. But I am inclined to think, that this has been done more from a desire to counteract the effects which will necessarily result from a surrender of the Natchez to the United States, than to throw any preponderance into the hands of American merchants.

Indeed, I think this a rational solution of a very politic act on the part of Spain; for as it is highly probable that the Natchez will, with all possible certainty, be made a port of entry, nothing could more strain the effects accruing therefrom to Louisiana, than the making this port equally as admissible to American vessels as their own. But indeed this latter privilege is peculiarly advantageous to American merchants, inasmuch as it extends not to Spanish, but is solely confined to American vessels.

Yours most affectionately,

JAMES CHEETHAM.

BENJAMIN CHEETHAM, N. York.

For the information of the merchants.

A letter from Mr. Daniel Clark, jun. of N. Orleans, dated on the 14th ult. has been received by the Secretary of State, communicating the information, that the intendat of Louisiana has concluded to permit, as long as the war lasts, the importation of American goods of every species of merchandise, subject only to a duty of 6 per centum; and the exportation of the produce of the province in American bottoms on the payment of the same duty. He has also exempted from duty shipments from New-Orleans to the American territories on the Mississippi and Ohio.

Department of State,

July 23, 1798.

JACOB WAGNER, Chief Clerk.

CHARLESTON, July 13.

Captain Luther Lincoln, late master of the ship Fox, of this port, arrived last evening in the late frigate Savannah. He left Grenada on the 22d of June. The day before, he informs, a dispatch boat arrived there from England, which brought accounts as late as the 25th of May.

Captain Lincoln had an opportunity of perusing an English paper for a few minutes; it contained an account of a transaction which took place shortly before the date of the paper in Ireland; 15,000 of the troops on which the government placed most reliance, had gone out under general Abercrombie to attack a body of the Irish opposed to government; they were drawn up in two lines, when the Irish met them; a party took place between the opposing bodies, when the Irish asked the soldiers if they meant to murder their fellow subjects, who were only contending for their rights? The officers of the army addressed the soldiers in return, and ordered them to fire. The government troops laid down their arms and retreated, when most of the arms fell into the hands of the Irish. An officer or two were killed, in attempting to rally the men.

General Abercrombie had resigned his command, and the marquis of Cornwallis was appointed in his place.

As captain Lincoln had possession of the paper but a few minutes, he can give no other material articles. Preparations for the descent on England, he says, was still going on.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, August 3, 1798.

Will be presented, a Comedy, (never performed here) called,

The Wheel of Fortune.

To which will be added, (never performed here) a Musical Drama, in two acts, called,

The Adopted Child.

On Monday, a celebrated Tragedy, called, GEORGE BARNWELL.

George Barnwell, By a Young Gentleman, being his first appearance on any stage.

To which will be added, The CRITIC: Or, A Tragedy Rehears'd.

Days of performance, in future, Mondays and Wednesdays only, until further notice.

NOTICE.

FINDING generally that but little regard hath hitherto been paid to my frequent applications for the discharge of debts due me, and apprehending the like inattention would be shewn to future requests, I am resolved to spend no more time in personal solicitation; those, therefore, who are interested will please to take notice, that after the middle of next month all unsettled accounts shall be lodged with a lawyer, and suits thereon commenced without any discrimination whatever. Having declined business in Annapolis it is presumed no apology will be deemed necessary for a strict adherence to this measure. Mr. J. N. STOKERT is fully authorized to settle accounts and pals receipts in my absence.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

July 30, 1798.